

Where Germans Made Gains in the North and Losses in the South



AFTER terrific fighting, in which the advantage was first on one side and then on the other, the British were forced to withdraw from their positions between Bailleul, on the northern side of the Lys salient, and Wytschaete, on the northern end of Messines Ridge, just below Ypres. The extent of the withdrawal is not stated, but it is supposed to have been small. It was reported that Mont Kemmel had been taken by the Germans, but this was not confirmed. Kemmel is the key to this whole northern position. In the Amiens salient, in the southern battlefield, the British after sharp fighting, recaptured the village of Villers-Bretonneux, at the point where the battle line approaches nearest to Amiens, and now hold the place. Four miles further south, in the French sector, the Germans were last night in possession of Hangard, about which a fierce struggle raged all day, the village changing hands twice.

COOL VALOR MARKED RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE

Continued from First Page. night fighting and bombing, while officers were carefully drilled in dealing with exigencies likely to occur. "All the men were tuned up to a high pitch, and it was with very anxious hearts that we waited for a suitable time to strike, knowing that every day we waited there was a greater chance of our secret leaking out. "Fifteen minutes after the Vindicator arrived alongside the mole our submarine exploded under the viaduct connecting the mole with the mainland. "The German fire was very hot all the time we lay alongside the mole. At times the German guns reached as high as forty shots per minute. During the hottest part of the fighting I left my station in the farmhouse and went all around the ship to see how things were going. The spirit of the men was excellent. All they asked was 'Are we winning?' "Half an hour after the block ships went in we received the signal to withdraw. The Vindicator's siren was blown across the harbor and all parts of the mole and thronged down the gangway. We put off after having laid alongside just about an hour. "The Vindicator was provided with plenty of defensive equipment in case the Germans attempted to board her. "The heaviest casualties of the expedition appear to have been inflicted on the personnel of the Iris. Many were killed by a shell which burst on the bridge. Of the casualties on board this vessel more than a third were killed.

LAUNCHES SAVE CREWS. American Bull Boats Rescue Men From Block Ships. By The Associated Press. Dover, England, April 25.—One of the most thrilling incidents of the British naval raid on Zebrugges last Tuesday was the rescue by two American bull boats of the crews of the Vindicator and the Iris. "The Vindicator was provided with plenty of defensive equipment in case the Germans attempted to board her. "The heaviest casualties of the expedition appear to have been inflicted on the personnel of the Iris. Many were killed by a shell which burst on the bridge. Of the casualties on board this vessel more than a third were killed.

motor launches of nearly 200 members of the crew of two block ships sunk at the entrance to the Bruges Canal. The feat was accomplished under a heavy fire and the actual transfer was made in less than five minutes. Two of the three block ships which passed inside the mole reached their objective and swung broadside across the mouth of the channel. Then, according to plans, two motor launches dashed in from the sea through the enemy barrage at express train speed and drew up alongside. All the time shells were falling, some striking the block ships and causing numerous casualties, but the crews upheld their traditions for coolness. As the last of those who were able reached the launches two muffled explosions tore great holes in the bottom of the block ships. The vessels settled quickly. At the same moment the heavily laden launches were dashing seaward and again they passed through a German barrage to the waiting British destroyers.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY DESCRIBES ATTACK

High Official Praise Given Navy's Men at Zebrugges. LONDON, April 25.—The Admiralty has issued the following official narrative on the Zebrugges affair: "Those who recall High Wood upon the Somme may well remember the 1918 may easily figure to themselves the decks of H. M. S. Vindicator as she lies to-day in stark black profile against the sea haze of the harbor, amid the stripped trim shrouds of fighting ships which through these waters. "That wilderness of debris, that litter of used and broken tools of war, that death and battle are as obvious and plentiful here as there. The ruined tank, nosing at the stout tree which stopped it, has its parallel in the flame thrower's hut at the port wing of the Vindicator's bridge, its iron sides flecked with rents from machine gun bullets and shell splinters. The tall white cross which commemorates the martyrdom of the Londoner is sister to the dingy pierced white ensign which floated over the light at Zebrugges Mole. "Looking aft from the chaos of her wrecked bridge, one sees against the wharf the heroic bourgeois shapes of the two Liverpool boats, the Iris and the Daffodil, which shared with the Vindicator the honors of the arduous fight. The epic of their achievement snapes itself in the light of that view across the scarred and littered decks in that environment of gray water and great still ships. "Their objectives were the canal at Zebrugges Mole, the Intrepid, the Iphigenia and the Thetis, each duly packed with concrete and with mines attached to her bottom for the purpose of sinking her. Merrimac fashion, in the neck of the canal, were aimed at Zebrugges. Two others, similarly prepared, were directed at Ostend. "The function of the Vindicator with her ferryboats was to attack the great half moon mole which guards the Zebrugges Canal, to land bluejackets and

MAKE Briarcliff Lodge Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. Your Country House on the Hudson this Summer and be free from the cares and annoyances of present-day housekeeping. The Lodge is ideally situated in the beautiful Westchester hills, surrounded by park-ket estates, and overlooks the Hudson from an elevation of 600 feet. 23 miles out. 50 minute electric train service from Scarborough to Grand Central. Open May 11th. New York Office, 402 Madison Ave. Telephone 7070 Murray Hill.

KAISER AT ZEEBRUGGE. All Highest Told How Attack Was "Frustrated." LONDON, April 25.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following telegram received from Berlin: "The Kaiser on Tuesday visited Zebrugges, the scene of the frustrated Zebrugges raid. He boarded the Mole, where he convinced himself that the damage caused by the blowing up of the railway bridge had already been temporarily repaired and that a final bridging of the gap could be done in a few days. He then proceeded to the canal bank, also satisfied himself of the satisfactory condition of all the structures and installations on the outer part of the Mole, which was the object of the attack. "He then returned to the canal bank, where two cement laden cranes had been at the scene of the nocturnal battle. He obtained an exact account from several participants of the attack. The Kaiser got a captured English Captain of a motor launch who happened to be present to explain the battle. The Captain admitted that the destruction of the installations on the Mole and the cutting of the Zebrugges Canal were long prepared enterprises and were to be carried out on a big scale. "A surprise attack had been planned four times, but each time it failed owing to the vigilance of the German outposts. Not until Monday night did the thick mist render the raid possible without, however, obtaining the success intended. MOLE TORN BY BLAST. Gap Is Seventy-Five Yards Wide, Says Dutch Writer. AMSTERDAM, April 25.—A correspondent of the Telegraaf sends word from the frontier that a hole fully twenty-five yards wide was blown in the Zebrugges mole by the British submarines which was loaded with explosives and sent against the mole. "One may see clearly through the mole," says the correspondent. "The breach is near the coast, showing that the submarine went far into the harbor, notwithstanding the barricading contrivances such as nets and old boats on the shore side of the harbor. The wreck of a two-funnelled torpedo boat, many German wounded were transferred to Bruges by boat and train. The losses among the surprised troops must have been great. The entire garrison was called by alarm. The frightened inhabitants fled to Ramscapelle. The people could hardly believe the British had been in the harbor. BERLIN, via London, April 25.—German naval operations off the Belgian coast, says an official statement given out today by the German Admiralty, have in no way been impeded by the British attack on Zebrugges and Ostend. Tobacco Cards in Austria Now. BRNO, April 25.—Vienna dispatches say that tobacco cards are being introduced in Austria for the purpose of economizing the rapidly diminishing stock.

ALL NIGHT BATTLE REGAINS VILLAGE

British and Australians in Villers-Bretonneux Oust Big German Force. By PERRY ROBINSON. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, IN FRANCE, April 25.—The severe fighting of which I told yesterday in the Villers-Bretonneux area continued through the night and this forenoon. Villers-Bretonneux is once more ours. Yesterday morning, after a terrific bombardment lasting four hours, the Germans attacked from a front of between four and five miles from above Villers-Bretonneux on the north to Hangard on the south. "We have taken prisoners from every battalion, and in some cases from each company in the battalion, of two or more divisions, namely, the 23rd and the 24th. There are at least five whole divisions engaged and units of a sixth. "The greater part of the attack was against the British. "Around Hangard the French were in line. The first attacks were beaten off everywhere. Later, however, the enemy succeeded in forcing back the left of the British line and won an entrance to Villers-Bretonneux as well as sweeping over the ground on the south side of the village and nearly back to Cuchy, close to the edge of Bois Labbe. "Last evening saw the Germans in possession of Villers-Bretonneux. At noon today it was again in our hands. "After continuous fighting in the afternoon and evening the attack which was another village was made by the Australians, some British battalions co-operating, and was launched at 10 o'clock last night. It was a night of fierce struggle in the darkness and an early morning fight which was extremely costly to the enemy. It was not until 5 o'clock this morning that we were reported once more entirely in possession of the place. There seem to be still some Germans on the south side of the village. "The counter attack last night was made by two forces converging on the two sides of the village, while a third force pushed behind in order to clean up between them. The troops attacking on the south side went clear through to their ultimate objective, which was the positions we had held the morning before. The troops on the northern side had harder work. They were held off road 200 yards short of the point of junction with the southern force. The latter, therefore, after fighting through the early morning with an exposed flank fell back 300 yards and made a defensive position, which they held until touch dark. The counter attack on the left, who were now coming and had worked into the village on the north side. "There is no shadow of doubt that the Germans in any case more entirely in possession of the place were in much greater numbers than the attacking British force, and their losses are believed to have been very heavy.

BRITISH MUNITION RESERVE ENORMOUS

Continued from First Page. year to beat all records in its production. Turning to the chemical industry, Mr. Churchill announced that the Government had embarked upon the task of extracting nitrate from the air on a considerable scale and that officers had informed him that the British had killed more Germans with their gas than the Germans had killed British by this means, although the Germans had gained more transient casualties with their irritants. "Just as last year we had more ammunition than the guns could fire," continued the Minister, "this year we shall have sufficient guns to fire all and more than all the ammunition which the tonnage, and tonnage alone, allows us to manufacture. All the great armies of the latter stages of this campaign will be fully supplied with guns and shells, but the munition will be the limiting factor in artillery development. "If that conclusion should prove true, it will afford us some ground for thinking that the great capture of guns, which the Germans made in Russia, in addition to their own supply, will not be of so much service to them as some people seem to think. "Referring to the German War Minister's claim to the capture of more than twice the number of guns than he had announced, Mr. Churchill said that the German claim was a grotesque exaggeration and untrue. But if it had been true he believed that he would still have been able to say that the losses in guns had been made good. Not only had the machine guns been replaced, but the Munitions Ministry had placed at the disposal of the air and ground services more than twice the number of guns lost or destroyed in battle in France. "The supply of airplanes had been for some time in advance of the development of squadrons and trained pilots, and this supply had enabled the Ministry to meet all the needs of the great battle and the wastage resulting therefrom, and in addition to carry forward the programme of expansion to which the Government was committed. The output of tanks had been so accelerated that the Ministry was able to supply every tank lost by one of new and better pattern as fast as the army could take the delivery. COL. MCCOOK DIED INSOLVENT. Deficit of \$18,000 Revealed by Transfer Tax Appraisal. A transfer tax appraisal filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday revealed that Col. John J. McCook, soldier, lawyer and prominent Presbyterian layman, who once declined a portfolio in President McKinley's Cabinet, died insolvent. The estate showed a deficit of \$18,000, according to the report of Anthony P. Ludden, Transfer Tax Appraiser. Col. McCook, a member of the family known as the "fighting McCooks," died in 1911, naming his wife as sole beneficiary and executrix of his estate. His total assets, as listed in the report of the appraiser, amounted to \$46,499. He had 5,543 shares of stock of no value. Deductions, mostly for debt, totaled \$22,548. The largest debt consisted of twenty-one demand joint notes by Col. McCook and his wife to Charles E. Alexander, which amounted to \$52,224. Mrs. McCook lives in 883 Park avenue.

LA FOLLETTE'S PORTRAIT GONE

In Its Place in Wisconsin Hangs a Liberty Bond Picture. Special Despatch to The Sun. MILWAUKEE, April 25.—Senator La Follette is not considered an eligible for the hall of fame by the students of Wisconsin if recent events are any indication. At the University of Wisconsin recently one of his portraits was removed from its position on the walls of one of the buildings and a Liberty bond poster put in its place. "Another portrait which was hung along with Washington's and Lincoln's in the Genoa Junction high school was torn down and found pinned to a telegraph pole on the public square.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF DAY'S FIGHTING

Both British and Germans Employ Tanks South of Somme. LONDON, April 25.—Following are the official reports on the fighting in France and Flanders. BRITISH (NIGHT).—The French and British positions from north of Bailleul to east of Wytschaete have been heavily attacked all day. There was fighting of great activity on the whole of this front, particularly in the neighborhood of Dracontes, Kemmel and Vierstraet. "In the course of repeated attacks and counter attacks the allied troops have been compelled to withdraw from the positions they held this morning and the fighting continues. "South of the Somme several counter attacks launched by Australian and English troops last night against the positions gained by the enemy yesterday in and around Villers-Bretonneux carried our line onward to within a short distance of our former front and resulted in the capture of over 600 prisoners. The village is now in our hands. "The enemy's attack yesterday morning on this front was made by at least four divisions and his objectives are stated by prisoners to have included the village of Cuchy and the Cuchy-Pouilly road. These objectives were not reached at any point. The number of German dead found in the positions recaptured by our troops shows that the enemy's losses were very heavy. BRITISH (DAY).—Heavy fighting took place all night in and around Villers-Bretonneux and still continues. Our troops remained ground by counter attacks and have taken a number of prisoners. "The fighting yesterday on the whole of this front was most severe, and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy by artillery, infantry and tanks. "North of the Villers-Bretonneux St. Quentin road the enemy three times attacked our positions, and on each occasion was repulsed with loss. During this fighting the enemy made use of a few tanks. "Late yesterday evening the enemy also attacked French positions north-east of Bailleul and was repulsed. "Early this morning the enemy renewed his attacks in this sector and our British positions farther east. After an intense bombardment the fighting continues in this sector on a wide front. "A raid attempted by the enemy during the night in the neighborhood of Bucoy was repulsed. "The hostile artillery has been active during the night in the Festubert and Tobecq sectors. GERMAN (DAY).—On the Lys bat-

BOTH SIDES USE TANKS.

Land Cruisers Fitted Against Each Other for First Time. By The Associated Press. WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE. April 25.—Tanks went into action on both sides this morning for the first time in history, when the Germans renewed their attacks against the French and British lines on the northern side of the front. In the battle about Villers-Bretonneux the German tanks appeared at the beginning of the engagement and by noon the British tanks and the rate of the front. The artillery fighting when they got among the enemy infantry. Five tanks were employed on each side in the Villers-Bretonneux fighting as supports to the infantry. The crews of the British land dreadnaughts were experienced in handling their charges, and when two of the tanks got among the enemy troops they crushed their way forward, shooting down the hostile infantry with rapid fire guns. Palestine Money Orders Offered. The financial department of the Adams Express Company announced yesterday that arrangements had been made for remittance to Palestine. Each remittance is limited to \$50 and the rate of exchange is \$4.82 1/2 per pound sterling and \$4.85 for cable orders. Private messages will not be forwarded in connection with the remittances. Definite statements and affidavits are required before the remittances can be effected.

LA FOLLETTE'S PORTRAIT GONE

In Its Place in Wisconsin Hangs a Liberty Bond Picture. Special Despatch to The Sun. MILWAUKEE, April 25.—Senator La Follette is not considered an eligible for the hall of fame by the students of Wisconsin if recent events are any indication. At the University of Wisconsin recently one of his portraits was removed from its position on the walls of one of the buildings and a Liberty bond poster put in its place. "Another portrait which was hung along with Washington's and Lincoln's in the Genoa Junction high school was torn down and found pinned to a telegraph pole on the public square.

HELMAR TURKISH CIGARETTES. "Annie Laurie..." "And a Helmar—Can you beat it?" Quality—Superb. 13 Cents. Helmar Cigarettes advertisement featuring an illustration of a man and a woman in traditional attire, with a large pack of Helmar cigarettes in the foreground. The text includes the brand name 'HELMAR' in large letters, 'TURKISH CIGARETTES', and a testimonial from 'Annie Laurie...'.